

[3 May, 2007]

RAJYA SABHA

from hazardous occupations. The promotion of self-employment amongst the rural poor for their socio-economic uplift has been long an integral part of the strategy for poverty eradication and development in rural areas. Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) is the largest self-employment programme for the rural poor. The basic objective of the scheme is to bring the assisted poor families above the poverty line by providing them income generation assets through a mix of bank credits and government subsidy. The programme aims at establishing a large number of micro enterprises in rural areas based on the ability of the poor and potential of each area. Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) is one of the components of Bharat Nirman Programme. Under the Bharat Nirman Scheme it is envisaged to construct 60 lakh houses over the next four years across the country. A sanitary latrine, smokeless chullah and a proper drainage are provided to each houses constructed under the scheme.

Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) was launched by the Honorable Prime Minister on 3rd December, 2005 for creating infrastructure and also to provide Basic Services for Urban Poor with an outlay of Rs. 50,000 crore for a 7-year period beginning 2005-06. Sub-Mission on Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) is being implemented in the 63 selected cities of the country as a part of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM). The main thrust of the programme is on integrated development of slums through providing shelter, basic services and other related civic amenities to the urban poor. The other components of JNNURM, *i.e.* Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) is being implemented in urban areas other than 63 mission Cities. With a view to provide training and gainful employment to the urban poor, Swarna Jayanti Shahri Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) is being implemented in the urban areas.

Criteria for Poverty and BPL identification

3125. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA:
SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the specific criterion for estimation of poverty incidence in the country and identification of individual BPL households;

- (b) whether it differs for Rural and Urban areas;
- (c) the justification for treating them as separate and distinct exercises; and
- (d) the total number of BPL households in rural and urban India, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI M.V. RAJASEKHARAN): (a) and (b) The incidence of poverty is estimated by the Planning Commission from the sample survey on household consumer expenditure conducted by the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) at an interval of about five years. The Planning Commission uses a poverty line based on per capita consumption expenditure as the criterion to determine the persons living below the poverty line. The per capita consumption norm has been fixed at Rs. 49.09 per month in rural areas and Rs. 56.64 per month in urban areas at 1973-74 prices at national level corresponding to a basket of goods and services anchored on a norm of per capita daily calorie requirement of 2400 kcal in the rural areas and 2100 kcal in the urban areas. To identify the BPL families a census is carried out every five years by the Ministry of Rural Development in rural areas with the help of state governments. The BPL households are identified in such a way that total number of persons identified in the State/UT does not exceed the number of persons living Below the Poverty Line in that State, estimated by the Planning Commission. The identification of People Below Poverty Line in the rural areas is done through a census with 100% coverage in each village. Thirteen scorable indicators are assigned scores (0,1,2,3,4) and then total score for each household is calculated.

(c) While the poverty estimation by the Planning Commission reveals incidence of poverty at the National and State level, the BPL census carried out by the Ministry of Rural Development aims at actually identifying the rural BPL families who could be assisted under the programmes of the Ministry.

(d) The census to identify BPL families is carried out only for rural areas, so far. Total number of BPL families in rural areas, state-wise is enclosed Statement.

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Statement

Statewise total number of BPL families in rural areas

Sl.No.	State/Union Territory	No. of BPL Rural-Families
1	2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh	4184628
2	Arunachal Pradesh	8P627
3	Assam	2164416
4	Bihar	9399281
5	Goa	23101
6	Gujarat	198087\$
7	Haryana	503019
8	Himachal Pradesh	286112
9	Jammu & Kashmir	606545
10	Karnataka	2202756
11	Kerala	1723556
12	Madhya Pradesh	5111874
13	Maharashtra	3860675
14	Manipur	246980
15	Meghalaya	156646
16	Mizoram	74154
17	Nagaland	88541
18	Orissa	4445736
19	Punjab	650209

1	2	3
20	Rajasthan	209/560
21	Sikkim	NR
22	Tamil Nadu	2737921
23	Tripura	397798
24	Uttar Pradesh	7541494
25	West Bengal	4918396
26	A&N Island	6421
27	D&NHaveli	17231
28	Daman & Diu	395
29	Lakshadweep	885
30	Pondichery	63262
TOTAL		555,70,998

Source: Ministry of Rural Development

NR-Not Reported

Estimates are based on BPL census-1997

Scrapping of Central Schemes

3126. SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering scrapping of any Central Scheme in the eleventh Five Year Plan; and*

(b) if so, the details thereof?